

Mass. Training Schools.
Annual report.

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
for the
Year ending June 30, 1946
DIVISION
OF
JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Division of Juvenile Training
Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools

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Miss Elizabeth Bode, Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls
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MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools have the "management, government and care" of the Lyman School for Boys, the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. All commitments to the schools are made during minority. Upon completion of a course of training at the schools, supervision on parole is exercised by either the Boys or Girls Division whose offices are at 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. An Honorable Discharge may be granted by the Board of Trustees to any boy or girl whose meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving of it.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1846

Westborough, Mass.

An open institution, organized on the cottage system for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. Emphasis is placed on a continuation of academic training supplemented by the acquisition of tool skills.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1908

Shirley, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades and the acquisition of sound work habits.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Established 1854

Lancaster, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts.

BOYS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

Upon parole from either the Lyman School for Boys or the Industrial School for Boys, all boys are under the supervision of the Boys Division. The Commonwealth is divided into districts, each supervised by a Visitor. Central control of the districts is exercised by the Supervisor, Boys Division, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

GIRLS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

When their course of training has been completed at the Industrial School for Girls, all girls are supervised by the Girls Division. A staff of Social Workers provide for the continuance of training begun at the school besides giving counseling and mature judgement to current problems.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Powers and Duties of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools are defined by statutes appearing in Chapter 18, sections 11 to 16 inclusive, and in Chapter 120 of the General Laws Tercentary Edition, in their by-laws approved by the Governor and Council and in special orders and instructions by votes of the Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT

Changes in the Board

Mr. Francis J. Carmichael was appointed a Trustee by Governor Maurice J. Tobin on August 22, 1945.

Miss Loretta W. Quinlan was appointed a Trustee by Governor Maurice J. Tobin on September 26, 1945.

Meetings of the Board

During the year 1946 the Board held 11 regular meetings in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1706 cases involving parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are discharged.

Visits of Trustees to the Schools

There have been 91 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Director and Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 71 times and the Assistant to the Executive Secretary has visited the schools 13 times during the year.

Commitments

Table 1.--Commitments to the three schools each year for the past three years ending June 30, 1946

| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Lyman School for Boys | 331 | 285 | 295 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 348 | 338 | 345 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 189 | 146 | 141 |

Table 2.--Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending June 30, 1946; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on June 30, 1946

| | Daily Average Number of inmates | | | Normal Capacity | Number in School June 30, 1946 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | | |
| Lyman School for Boys | 338 | 321 | 339 | 393 | 305 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 245 | 217 | 253 | 319 | 226 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 307 | 288 | 269 | 297 | 232 |

Table 3.--Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending June 30, 1946

| Year ending Nov. 30 | Lyman School for Boys | Industrial School for Boys | Industrial School for Girls | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1937 | 256 | 323 | 137 | 716 |
| 1938 | 227 | 327 | 135 | 689 |
| 1939 | 219 | 294 | 127 | 640 |
| 1940 | 226 | 287 | 114 | 627 |
| 1941 | 195 | 262 | 152 | 609 |
| 1942 | 310 | 344 | 189 | 843 |
| 1943 Seven months period | 191 | 203 | 107 | 501 |
| 1944 Year ending June 30 | 331 | 348 | 189 | 868 |
| 1945 | 285 | 338 | 146 | 769 |
| 1946 | 295 | 345 | 141 | 781 |
| Total | 2535 | 3071 | 1437 | 7043 |

Total Number in Care of Board

On June 30, 1946 the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 2,685, distributed as follows:

Table 4.--Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on June 30, 1946.

| | In the Schools | On Parole | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|
| Lyman School for Boys | 305 | 857 | 1162 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 226 | 478 | 704 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 232 | 587 | 819 |
| Total | 763 | 1922 | 2685 |

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made either in person or by letter, to the Director of the Division of Juvenile Training. Each application is given careful consideration and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

Parole of Boys and Girls(Con.)

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1945 and 1946 is shown by the following figures

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

| | 1945 | 1946 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lyman School for Boys | 8.5 months | 7.1 months |
| Industrial School for Boys | 9.9 months | 10.0 months |
| Industrial School for Girls | 19.8 months | 18.0 months |

Table 38 shows that a number of girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 308 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Divisions.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 264. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 44.

The Lyman School for Boys at Westborough

Charles A. DuBois, Superintendent

The welcomed termination of World War II removed some of the pressures of war-time administrative problems. This was most noticeable in the falling-off of requests for information concerning ex-Lyman boys from various agencies concerned with the conduct of the war in active branches of the service as well as in industry and rehabilitation programs. It also resulted in the return to duty of some of our most valuable staff members. The reconversion of the main power plant from coal to oil consumption, which was traceable to the end of the War, removed a real problem which affected our training program for many boys, who were called upon to assist in handling coal and ashes due to the fact that we could not hire men to do the work. The return of our Nation to a peace-time basis also relieved many of our staff members of the mental strain brought about by constant worry as to the safety of near relatives and friends. These and numerous other factors enabled us to return, in part, to normal peace-time functioning during the year.

Seven of our experienced employees returned from military leave during the year and resumed their former duties at the School. The service of these men to our Nation during the War, in various branches of the service, was outstanding. It was an honor to welcome back the brave men who gave valiant service to our country in both theaters and were spared, by the grace of God, to return to their chosen

peace-time occupations. They returned to their duties with broader viewpoints and richer personalities to offer in the discharge of their various duties in training boys at Lyman School. Their return aided, in a large measure, to offset other weaknesses in our personnel situation. It was exceedingly difficult during the year to attract new personnel and during this time we lost nine experienced men, four through death and five through retirement. Personnel shortages were taken care of chiefly by overtime services, as in recent years, to cover essential assignments and by omitting desirable but non-essential activities.

The total intake of boys, newly committed or returned, averaged 51.6 per month--a decrease of 1.3 in the figure for the year ending June 30, 1945 and an increase of 1.1 over that for the year ending June 30, 1944. New commitments averaged 24.6 per month for the year--an increase of .8 over the number for 1945 and a decrease of 3.0 in that for 1944 which was the largest since the year ending November 30, 1928. There may be some interest in these figures because of the general belief that there has been a marked increase in the problem of juvenile delinquency since the War ended. There are so many other factors involved in dealing with this great problem throughout the Commonwealth as a whole that the number of actual commitments of boys between the ages of 7 and 15 may not hold too much significance. The number of boys returned during the year averaged 27 per

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month--a decrease of 2.1 in the number for 1945 although it is 2.6 larger than the average for the last ten years. The significance of this situation can not be explained easily or simply in view of the many factors involved. Changes in personnel and methods of handling cases by the Boys' Visiting Branch of the Division of Juvenile Training, resulting in closer following of cases, must be given consideration in looking for an explanation of this fact. Difficulties in locating satisfactory foster homes for dependent children and the types of individuals being released from the School in all kinds of unsatisfactory placements also have a marked bearing on the number returned for further training.

Improvement in the personnel situation during the year made it possible for us to inaugurate changes of policy and method in the orientation of newly committed boys which we believe have proved beneficial to all concerned. These changes provide for new boys to meet and work under our most skilful, experienced and best trained professional personnel during their first few weeks in the School. The new program gives the boys a better and quicker understanding of the objectives of Lyman School and the opportunities it offers. It also gives the officials a better insight to the personality problems and needs of the boys studied. Since it is necessary to assimilate approximately 300 new boys annually at Lyman School, a sound, effective orientation program is of vital importance to the general morale of the School as well as in offering the best possible training program for the individual boy.

This year marked the centennial of the founding of the Lyman School. As part of the observance of this noteworthy occasion, a pageant was presented in the auditorium in June. The pageant, presented by the boys under the direction of the teachers, was held in connection with the annual graduation exercises. The pageant, entitled "One Hundred Years of Progress in the Making of Men", traced the historical development of the School from the initial discussions in the legislature of the need for such a school, its actual beginning, changes in location and policies, improvement in the physical plant and personnel to the present large, well-equipped institution offering a well-rounded program of education, training and follow-up procedure. A number of representative State officials, past and present, attended the pageant and lent the dignity essential to such an occasion. The entire program was well conceived and executed smoothly and creditably to the boys and their teachers.

The physical plant was maintained in good condition in spite of difficulties in obtaining supplies and materials. The principal change was the reconversion of the main power plant from coal to oil consumption. Shortages of shoes, boys' clothing, table linens and bedding presented real difficulties during the year.

The usual program of farming activities was undertaken. The addition of some new farm machinery relieved much of the drudgery involved in raising and harvesting large field crops. Farm production, in round numbers, was as follows:

pork and pork products, 14 tons; beef, 5 tons; poultry, 3 tons; potatoes, 1140 bushels; eggs, 5550 dozens; milk, 186,000 quarts. A large quantity of garden and root crops were raised, some of which were consumed fresh and the surplus canned. The total value of farm products was approximately \$40,000. The operation and maintenance of the dairy herd was by far the most time consuming part of the farm program. Once again, attention should be called to the fact that this can not be justified from the standpoint of its training value. It must be acknowledged that the herd is operated principally for reasons of economy. The cost of purchasing 500 quarts of milk daily would increase our budget appropriation heavily. In addition to the high cost of purchased milk, elimination of the dairy herd would result in a decrease in value of farm products in excess of \$20,000. Considering our extremely high operating costs at present, it would be unwise to eliminate the dairy herd without providing compensatory means of economizing in other phases of the school's operation. This should be brought about by modernizing the physical plant rather than at the expense of any of our present services to the boys.

A full quota of teachers made it possible to carry on the formal school program normally in special classes, grades and high school subjects. Physical education and manual training instruction were limited, however, by a lack of trained men. The large number of boys of limited mentality in the School, plus the general retardation characteristic of

delinquents presented a real challenge to the teachers. Small classes, emphasis on tool subjects, remedial work and skilful, patient, enthusiastic teachers combined to overcome inherent lack of interest in school work and poor performance. We were able to provide for the scholastic needs of all of our boys adequately so that all boys of normal mentality were brought up to proper grade levels before release. Holidays were observed with appropriate patriotic assembly programs, including original essays, recitations and musical programs. A new Hammond electric organ, added to our equipment through the medium of the Income of the Lyman Fund, added cultural values to the assembly and religious programs. Our school teachers constitute practically all of our professionally trained staff; consequently it is essential that much emphasis be placed upon the work done in the school building even though it may mean slighting other parts of our program which fall into the general category of plant maintenance and operation..

The Lyman School feels a definite need for two additional trained educators: one to serve as director of cottage life and training; and another as director of education to coordinate the work of classrooms, shops and trades. The addition of such men would result in much better supervision and training of persons who can be employed under the provisions of our present quota. It is my conviction that the creation of these two positions alone would provide the means of vastly improving the quantity and quality of work

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being presently undertaken by the Lyman School for Boys in its efforts to make wholesome citizens of the youngsters with whom existing community agencies have failed.

CAD:RHS

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

Bessie Pazein, Psychologist

Within the past year, the Mental Hygiene Clinic has witnessed the conclusion of war-time procedures and begun the reorganization of its peace time status. With the falling off of requests for histories of Lyman School parolees from the various agencies dealing with the war effort, there has been time to deal more comprehensively with the problems presented by the current population, time for a more intensive study of the individual. This study has assumed a three-fold emphasis, the elements chiefly considered being physical, psychological and social.

More and more we are finding that these three aspects of the individual's make-up must achieve complete coordination if we are to attempt to develop a well integrated personality. For this reason, we have shifted our procedures to the extent that we are now requesting, on all commitments, case histories that will be complete in data relative to the psychological, physical and social background of the individual. To this end, we have asked of the Visitors that the first home investigation include a detailed account of the developmental history of each boy, this history to cover the various steps of the child's growth, the listing of illnesses, minor and severe, the date and place of hospitalization and the notation of any unusual or bizarre findings relative to development. Such a summary is a valuable asset in aiding our school physician to adequately treat and diagnose. These histories are also valuable in cases where boys are released to other hospitals for treatment.

The social history is again an important part of our study. From abstracts sent to us by social agencies who have been in contact with the boy and his family over a far longer period of time than we are allowed with him, we can assimilate information dealing with another very pertinent aspect of the boy's background, namely, his family's attitude towards him and towards society, their racial prejudices, their economic status, their habits and their moral code.

Thirdly, and perhaps most important of all as far as our own immediate problem is concerned, is the psychological background of the boy we are attempting to treat and rehabilitate. In those instances where boys have been given psychological tests over a period of years, it is of tremendous advantage to have at hand the results of previous testings since, in many cases, the comparison of earlier examination findings leads to many pertinent facts relative to the boy's mental functioning, namely, his stability, his mental advancement or deterioration and what would appear, from the surface, to be his contradictory achievement.

The end of the war has brought with it changes which have had their effect on our juvenile delinquents, but essentially their problems are much the same as in recent years. Principally, the difference lies in their readjustment to the presence of a father in the home, in the tightening of disciplinary measures and their resentment at such treatment. We are still feeling the effects of the war, however, in that once the relaxing of social mores is begun,

it takes not only time but a considerable degree of retraining and reeducation to assume the level of previous standards. To a very large extent, it is the unmoral rather than the immoral behaviour of our boys that we need very definitely to understand and treat. Broken homes and a lack of parental teaching are responsible for this and it is no uncommon procedure for boys from broken homes to come to the psychologist to plead that an attempt be made to locate one or the other of their parents. They want desperately to belong to someone, to feel loved and wanted. Not having a parent to direct, train and protect them, they react negatively with the feeling that their social responsibility is nil. To correct this warped thinking this complete lack of social conscience, is one of our most urgent and most difficult problems.

The psychologist interviewed all boys on the day of their admission and approximately a month later. Added to the information received from outside agencies, clinics and hospitals where the boy had been previously studied was the data secured from our interviews here. This material was assimilated by the psychologist and presented for discussion at the weekly classification meeting. Following the presentation of cases, recommendations were made for vocational and educational placement and, where necessary, for further study either at a State Hospital or at the Out-Patient Clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital, or for additional psychotherapy here at the Lyman School. The school histories received from the school last attended by each boy were a valuable aid in determining his optimum school placement here. In so far as possible, psychometric schedules were given to confirm these partially established recommendations. At the time of the boy's release, a history of the boy's school performance was sent to the Bureau of Vocational Adjustment in Boston which transferred these records to all schools within the compass of the Boston School Department. This record included a summary of the boy's marks here, test results, special educational problems, health record and recommendations for grade placement and program. In instances where the psychologist wished to make recommendations for boys to be studied at or committed to other institutions, case histories, with these recommendations included, were presented to the Trustees for their authorization and approval. These cases were submitted at the monthly meetings.

It seemed that boys came to the psychologist this year with a wider range of problems than in previous years. Principally, they seemed more anxious and troubled about home conditions, their specific grievances being centered upon where they would be paroled when released. This was particularly true of boys committed to us from the Division of Child Guardianship since, in their case, broken homes were the rule rather than the exception. Boys also came to the psychologist with fears of going insane, fears of making a poor adjustment in the cottage routine and problems concerning their neurotic symptoms.

The psychologist accompanied boys to the Massachusetts General Hospital when an electroencephalographic study was recommended. Boys were also taken to the Out-Patient Clinics of the Wrentham

State School and the Walter E. Fernald State School where neurological and psychiatric examinations were given preparatory to the commitment of these boys to other institutions. Seven boys were released to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for a ten day period of observation. Two boys were released to the Westborough State Hospital for a thirty-five day period of observation. One of these was returned to the school with a diagnosis of Defective Delinquent. The other was returned with the diagnosis of Not Insane and Not Committable. In the case of the latter, a previous study at the Metropolitan State Hospital gave him a diagnosis of Psychopathic Personality with Asocial Trends. Eight boys were released to the Metropolitan State Hospital on thirty five day papers of observation. Of these, three were permanently committed, two were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, two were returned to the school with a diagnosis of Psychopathic Personality with Asocial Trends and one was returned with the diagnosis Primary Behavior Disorder and Childhood Conduct Disturbance. One boy was committed to the Defective Delinquent Colony at Bridgewater and eleven boys were discharged from the school as being mentally and physically unfit.

This year, for the first time, we have had more active cooperation with feebleminded institutions relative to commitments than for some time in the past. Although these institutions still refuse a large percent of our applications on the grounds that they are understaffed, unequipped to deal with court cases and over-crowded, we have been successful in committing three boys to these institutions within the past year. When we consider that sixteen applications were filed, our average is still low. However, the three boys who were committed were in urgent need of long term institutional training. We feel that definite headway has been made towards committing boys to institutions such as Wrentham, Belchertown and the Walter E. Fernald School, particularly since the boys whom we succeeded in placing were in urgent need of such training.

The psychologist attended some of the monthly meetings of the Massachusetts Clinical Association held at the Judge Baker Guidance Center.

One hundred and ninety-six boys were examined by the psychologist at the Lyman School. The following tests were administered:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Stanford-Binet..... | 27 |
| New Stanford, Form M | 4 |
| Otis-Intermediate, Form A | 165 |
| School Test | 1 |
| Cowan Adolescent Personality | |
| Schedule..... | 1 |

The median I.Q. was 84.8. I.Q.'s ranged from 52 to 121. Rates were grouped as follows: Superior 1.0%, High Average 5.1%, Average 31.6%, Low Average 24.0%, Borderline 22.5%, Feebleminded 15.8%. The only appreciable difference in these results from the year preceding is that there was a fairly marked decrease in the High Average group, otherwise the groupings fell

fell quite consistently within the

classification of the previous year. The Thematic Apperception test was again used as a corollary to psychological interviews and proved useful as a diagnostic aid.

We are cognizant of our limitations in the study and treatment of the boys under our care. We realize that we are under-staffed and unequipped to give each boy the intensive follow up study that is so important for his future behavior. We feel, too, that the lack of a psychometrist is hindering the testing schedule. Ideally, each boy should be administered a complete battery of tests. But despite these limitations, there is much in our training that is of positive value to the juvenile delinquent. His program at the institution is well-rounded in its emphasis on health, religion, recreation and moral training. It is for the community to carry on the treatment we do not have the opportunity to follow through. To educate the community to its responsibilities to the juvenile delinquent should be our next goal. To date, the community is not aware of the nature of our training program. As a result, boys return to their homes with the stigma of having had a criminal record. Many schools will not accept them and those dealing with the maintenance of law and order are inclined to treat them with open suspicion. With such a reception, it is of little wonder that the juvenile offender is very soon returned to the school for fault. If we can educate the community to the extent that they will accept these boys as they would any normal youngster, we will have progressed appreciably towards helping these delinquents to master their very difficult re-adjustment to an unrestricted environment. It seems expedient that the training schools begin now to awaken the public to this problem.

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LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Walter F. Mahoney, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending June 30, 1946, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 386
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 17,200
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 501
Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 3,053
Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 501
Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 7
Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 47
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 80
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 33
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 24
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 273
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 459
Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 305
Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals;
Massachusetts General Hospital, 87
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 29
X-ray, Westboro State Hospital, 25
T. B. Clinic, Worcester, 7
Worcester City Hospital, 9
Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 262
Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 8
Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 57
Number of inmates given glasses, 37
Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 48
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 96
Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 190
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated, 275
Number of inmates treated for furunculosis, 136
Number of inmates treated for poison ivy, 11
Number of inmates treated for scabies, 15

We had an epidemic of influenza around Christmas. Later we had about five cases of scarlet fever, one case of rheumatic fever, and nine fracture cases which were all treated at Worcester City Hospital.

- - - - -

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations:

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Amalgam fillings | 640 |
| Copper cement | 522 |
| Porcelain fillings | 445 |
| Extractions | 398 |
| Treatments | 308 |
| Prophylaxis | 448 |

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS
Lyman School for Boys

Table 5 - Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year
ending June 30, 1946

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| Boys in Lyman School June 30, 1945. | | 332 |
| Committed during the year | 268 | |
| Recommitted during the year | 15 | |
| Transfers from Shirley. | 12 | |
| Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Visiting Branch | 130 | |
| Returned upon recommendation or request of court. | 156 | |
| Returned for relocation in foster home or employment. | 24 | |
| Returned for medical care or treatment. | 14 | |
| Returned from absence without leave | 166 | |
| Returned from hospitals | 35 | |
| Returned from leave of absence. | 12 | |
| Returned from court | 29 | |
| Returned from State Hospital (Westboro) | 1 | |
| Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital. | 4 | |
| Returned from Metropolitan State Hospital | 4 | 870 |
| | | *1202 |
| Paroled to parents and relatives. | 458 | |
| Paroled to others than relatives. | 35 | |
| Boarded in foster homes | 82 | |
| Absent without leave. | 193 | |
| Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass. | 21 | |
| Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass. | 2 | |
| Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital. | 7 | |
| Granted leave of absence. | 12 | |
| Released to court on habeas | 31 | |
| Released to court and did not return. | 1 | |
| Released to court and discharged. | 1 | |
| Released to hospitals | 33 | |
| Discharged as unfit subject | 11 | |
| Released to Westboro State Hospital | 2 | |
| Released to Metropolitan State Hospital | 8 | 897 |

Remaining in Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1946

305

*This represents 598 individuals

Table 6 - Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending June 30, 1946, and previously.

| Counties | Year Ending June 30, 1946 | Previously | Totals |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Barnstable | 5 | 154 | 159 |
| Berkshire. | 3 | 548 | 551 |
| Bristol. | 34 | 1,880 | 1,914 |
| Dukes. | 0 | 35 | 35 |
| Essex. | 25 | 2,683 | 2,708 |
| Franklin | 8 | 165 | 173 |
| Hampden. | 16 | 1,492 | 1,508 |
| Hampshire. | 8 | 293 | 301 |
| Middlesex. | 59 | 3,894 | 3,953 |
| Nantucket. | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| Norfolk. | 14 | 933 | 947 |
| Plymouth | 6 | 535 | 541 |
| Suffolk. | 92 | 4,707 | 4,799 |
| Worcester. | <u>25</u> | <u>2,028</u> | <u>2,053</u> |
| | 295 | 19,381 | 19,676 |

Table 7 - Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.

| | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fathers born in United States. . . | 11 | 22 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 27 |
| Mothers born in United States. . . | 31 | 29 | 22 | 37 | 25 | 49 | 24 | 56 | 36 | 49 |
| Fathers foreign born | 26 | 23 | 23 | 31 | 26 | 38 | 21 | 38 | 19 | 28 |
| Mothers foreign born | 10 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 31 | 27 |
| Both parents born in United States | 107 | 85 | 95 | 88 | 95 | 143 | 97 | 176 | 163 | 174 |
| Both parents foreign born. | 95 | 83 | 70 | 81 | 54 | 87 | 41 | 73 | 52 | 39 |
| Nativity of both parents unknown . | 10 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Nativity of one parent unknown . . | 10 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| Percentage of foreign parentage. . | 44.2 | 46.2 | 42.4 | 47.1 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 32.8 | 30.7 | 27 | 22.5 |
| Percent of American parentage . . | 50 | 48.7 | 54.6 | 50.5 | 59.8 | 58.2 | 63 | 65.1 | 68.3 | 71.9 |
| Percentage of unknown parentage. . | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 |

Table 8 - Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.

| | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Born in United States. | 247 | 227 | 217 | 225 | 194 | 310 | 190 | 326 | 285 | 295 |
| Foreign born | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown nativity | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Table 9 - Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946 and previously

| | During year ending June 30, 1946 | 1885 to 1945 | Previous to 1885 | Totals |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|
| Six. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Seven. | 2 | 22 | 25 | 49 |
| Eight. | 1 | 82 | 115 | 198 |
| Nine | 10 | 285 | 231 | 526 |
| Ten. | 11 | 664 | 440 | 1115 |
| Eleven | 28 | 1206 | 615 | 1849 |
| Twelve | 27 | 2201 | 748 | 2976 |
| Thirteen | 61 | 3378 | 897 | 4336 |
| Fourteen | 78 | 5038 | 778 | 5894 |
| Fifteen. | 66 | 646 | 913 | 1625 |
| Sixteen. | 9 | 67 | 523 | 599 |
| Seventeen. | 2 | 6 | 179 | 187 |
| Eighteen | 0 | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| Unknown. | 0 | 12 | 32 | 44 |
| | | 13,610 | 5,518 | 19,423 |

Table 10 - Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946

| | |
|---|-----|
| Had parents | 204 |
| Had no parents. | 11 |
| Had father only | 13 |
| Had mother only | 66 |
| Had stepfather. | 33 |
| Had stepmother. | 11 |
| Had parents separated | 48 |
| Had intemperate father. | 95 |
| Had intemperate mother. | 3 |
| Had both parents intemperate. | 5 |
| Had attended church | 252 |
| Had never attended church | 12 |
| Were attending school | 294 |
| Had been arrested before. | 241 |
| Had been inmates of other institutions. | 119 |
| Had used tobacco. | 212 |
| Parents owning residence. | 55 |
| Members of family had been arrested | 161 |

Table 11 - Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled during year ending June 30, 1946.

| Boys | Length of Stay Years Months | Boys | Length of Stay Years Months |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 49 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 67 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| 52 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| 44 | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| 27 | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| 12 | 10 | | |

Total number paroled for first time during year, 283. Average length of stay, 7.12 months.

Table 12 - Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946

| | | | |
|--|----|--|-----|
| Breaking and entering | 15 | Indecent assault | 2 |
| Breaking, entering and larceny | 63 | Lewdness | 2 |
| Larceny | 69 | Ringing false alarm of fire | 0 |
| Attempted larceny | 1 | Violation Training School rules | 4 |
| Breaking & entering w/intent to commit larceny | 5 | Possession of burglarious tools | 1 |
| Attempted breaking and entering | 2 | Receiving stolen property | 2 |
| Delinquent | 61 | Attempted arson | 1 |
| Running away | 10 | Accosting person of opposite sex | 1 |
| Stubbornness | 27 | Larceny from the person | 1 |
| Unlawful appropriation of auto | 6 | Unnatural act | 1 |
| Malicious injury to property | 9 | Violation of auto laws | 2 |
| Arson | 6 | | |
| Assault and battery | 4 | | |
| | | | 295 |

In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

Table 13 - Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and released for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys

| | Average number of inmates | New Commitments | Paroled | Released otherwise than by paroling |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| 1936-37 | 370.33 | 256 | 594 | 172 |
| 1937-38 | 308.69 | 227 | 484 | 126 |
| 1938-39 | 333.37 | 219 | 569 | 152 |
| 1939-40 | 340.48 | 226 | 413 | 178 |
| 1940-41 | 321.03 | 195 | 440 | 168 |
| 1941-42 | 344.53 | 310 | 422 | 226 |
| *1942-43 | 355.09 | 191 | 316 | 148 |
| 1943-44 | 338.08 | 331 | 561 | 359 |
| 1944-45 | 321.70 | 285 | 555 | 286 |
| 1945-46 | <u>339.52</u> | <u>295</u> | <u>575</u> | <u>322</u> |
| | 337.28 | 254 | 493 | 214 |

*This covers a seven month period only.

Table 14 - Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys

| A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Years | | | Years | | |
| 1937 | 14.27 | | 1942 | 14.29 | |
| 1938 | 14.14 | | 1943 | 14.12 | |
| 1939 | 14.26 | | 1944 | 13.89 | |
| 1940 | 14.40 | | 1945 | 13.85 | |
| 1941 | 14.23 | | 1946 | 13.78 | |
| B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years | | | | | |
| Months | | | Months | | |
| 1937 | 11.00 | | 1942 | 8.25 | |
| 1938 | 8.00 | | 1943 | 8.77 | |
| 1939 | 8.00 | | 1944 | 7.93 | |
| 1940 | 7.86 | | 1945 | 8.51 | |
| 1941 | 8.75 | | 1946 | 7.12 | |
| C. Average age at commitment for past ten years | | | | | |
| Years | | | Years | | |
| 1937 | 13.50 | | 1942 | 13.44 | |
| 1938 | 13.46 | | 1943 | 13.30 | |
| 1939 | 13.80 | | 1944 | 13.28 | |
| 1940 | 13.61 | | 1945 | 13.32 | |
| 1941 | 13.12 | | 1946 | 13.24 | |
| D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years | | | | | |
| Years | | | Years | | |
| 1937 | 349 | | 1942 | 223 | |
| 1938 | 345 | | 1943 | 252 | |
| 1939 | 312 | | 1944 | 273 | |
| 1940 | 277 | | 1945 | 349 | |
| 1941 | 218 | | 1946 | 324 | |
| E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years | | | | | |
| Years | Gross | Net | Years | Gross | Net |
| 1937 | \$15.56 | \$15.47 | 1942 | \$17.00 | \$16.90 |
| 1938 | 18.64 | 18.52 | 1943 | 16.14 | 16.04 |
| 1939 | 16.78 | 16.68 | 1944 | 19.54 | 19.45 |
| 1940 | 16.87 | 16.81 | 1945 | 20.88 | 20.73 |
| 1941 | 17.64 | 17.56 | 1946 | 20.93 | 20.78 |

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Table 15 - Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending
June 30, 1946

| Grades | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1st | 3 | 6th | 46 | Special | 33 |
| 2nd | 6 | 7th | 60 | Continuation. | 12 |
| 3rd | 16 | 8th | 32 | Ungraded. | 5 |
| 4th | 21 | 9th | 18 | | |
| 5th | 36 | High School | 7 | Total | 295 |

REPORT OF TREASURER

Lyman School for Boys

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

Cash Accounts
Receipts

Income

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Sales | \$ 1,907.08 | |
| Telephone Commission | 21.15 | |
| Meat Subsidy | 626.24 | |
| Stolen Money | <u>7.40</u> | |
| | | \$ 2,561.87 |
| Other Receipts-Prior Year Refunds | | 45.27 |
| | | <u>\$ 2,607.14</u> |

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Advance | \$ 29,000.00 | |
| Current Year Refunds | 418.79 | |
| On account of maintenance | <u>208,801.85</u> | |
| | | \$ 238,220.64 |
| | | <u>\$ 240,827.78</u> |

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Institution Income | \$ 2,561.87 | |
| Current Year Refunds | 418.79 | |
| Prior Year Refunds | <u>45.27</u> | |
| | | \$ 3,025.93 |

Maintenance Appropriation:

| | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| Return of Advance | \$ 29,000.00 | |
| Payment on account of maintenance | <u>208,801.85</u> | |
| | | \$ 237,801.85 |
| | | <u>\$ 240,827.78</u> |

Maintenance

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Appropriation, current year | \$ 378,880.00 |
| Expenses(as analyzed below)..... | <u>369,112.23</u> |
| Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth | \$ 4,767.77 |

Analysis of Expenses

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Personal Services | \$206,996.96 |
| Religious Instruction | 1,602.50 |
| Travel, transportation, and office expenses..... | 3,605.55 |
| Food | 40,161.10 |
| Clothing | 13,887.27 |
| Furnishings and household supplies | 5,929.69 |
| Medical and general care | 8,042.97 |
| Heat and other plant operations | 48,488.60 |
| Farm | 25,855.69 |
| Garage and grounds | 2,723.05 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 10,884.65 |
| Repairs and renewals | 934.20 |
| Total expenses for maintenance | \$369,112.23 |

During the year the average number of inmates has been 339.52
 Total cost of maintenance, \$369,112.23
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$20.908
 Receipts from sales, \$1,907.08
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.108
 All other institution receipts \$700.06
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.039
 Net weekly per capita cost of \$20.76

The principal items of this report
 are in agreement with the Comptrollers
 Books.

November 12, 1946

Joseph A. Prenney

Fred A. Moncewicz
 Comptroller

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1946

Real Estate

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Land | 57,525.57 | |
| Buildings | <u>901,092.30</u> | |
| Total Real Estate | | \$ 958,617.87 |

Personal Property

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Personal Property | | <u>165,988.22</u> |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|

Total valuation of property..... 1,124,606.09

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Lyman School for Boys

Number in the Institution

| | Males | Females | Totals |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
| Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year | 332 | --- | 332 |
| Number received during the year..... | 870 | --- | 870 |
| Number passing out of institution during the year..... | 897 | --- | 897 |
| Number at end of fiscal year | 305 | --- | 305 |
| Daily average (i.e. number of inmates actually present) during the year... | 339.52 | --- | 339.52 |
| Average number of officers and employees during the year..... | 84.39 | 41.29 | 125.68 |

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:

| | | |
|---|----|------------------|
| 1. Salaries..... | \$ | 206,996.96 |
| 2. Subsistence | | 40,161.10 |
| 3. Clothing | | 13,887.27 |
| 4. Ordinary Repairs | | 10,884.65 |
| 5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses..... | | <u>97,182.25</u> |

Total for institution.....\$ 369,112.23

Executive head of institution (superintendent): Charles A. DuBois

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

Robert T. Grey, Superintendent

The average population of the school in this year of transition was 253. There were 312 boys committed during the year, 15 recommitted, and 18 received by transfer from the Lyman School for Boys, making a total of 345 boys admitted to the school. The numbers vary from year to year, but curiously enough, over a span of years, we come close to receiving a boy a day. The average length of stay this year was ten months. These statistics, taken by themselves, would seem to indicate a remarkable consistency in both the rate of admissions and releases. Actually, commitments are most irregular and spasmodic, and graphs kept for a long time fail to indicate any rhythmic or cyclical seasonal pattern of delinquency.

There were no major changes in plant or program this year. Indeed, all of our efforts were devoted to maintaining the status quo in a period of great social tension, severe shortages of all kinds, and an almost crippling personnel situation. The training school is, and will always remain, we hope, a small institution in which the individual child may be known and treated as a single, and sometimes, singular, personality. Because of its small size, which is a tremendous positive factor in training, the school cannot absorb the personnel losses that larger institutions can. Each man or woman on the staff has a specific, one-of-a-kind task. If we lose a staff member, his or her work either goes by default or else another must take up the additional burden as well as his own. Thus, our personnel shortages, which may seem small in number, are actually high on a percentage basis.

It has been impossible to secure properly trained male teachers. This has meant continued curtailment of our always limited academic program. Again, we have been completely without the services of a psychologist for this fiscal year. This has thrown more problems upon our few professional people who already were overburdened. It is our earnest hope that another year will see some of these problems resolved, and in the matter of securing additional sorely needed professional personnel, we have, as heretofore, made requests through proper administrative and budgetary channels.

If the tenor of the above comments seems pessimistic, they only serve to highlight the truly splendid work done by the remaining resident staff. By working long hours, and in many cases, giving up sorely needed vacations, the staff has exemplified in the highest degree what public service really means. Their service has been more than conscientious; it has been dedicated.

The school plant has been kept in good repair, and the grounds kept well groomed. We are proud to so report, because materials and equipment for maintenance have been in extremely short supply. Much more needs to be done when more adequate supplies and personnel are available.

Consideration must soon be given to capital improvements. Many of our buildings are very old, expensive to maintain, and inefficient for the purposes they are intended to serve. Needs in this area have been fully set forth in budgetary requests.

All institutions change from time to time to accommodate themselves to the social needs of the immediate period. Institutions change, as society, itself an institution, changes. Permanent buildings and fixed institutional sites bespeak a static permanency that belies the constant, if unnoticed, process of reevaluation of institutional programs and philosophy in the light of new techniques and under the guidance of professional administrators.

Nowhere is this trend more apparent than in the training school field. Therefore, we recognize clearly our limitations in dealing with many boys, who, through no fault of their own, or of ours, either, can scarcely be helped or treated in an open institution. The physically handicapped, the feebleminded, the psychopathic personality, the young dipsomaniac are cases in point. The splendid and forward looking legislative philosophy under which we operate today needs amendment. We need a legislative screening process to keep from us those who patently cannot profit by the program we can offer. If we can be afforded this much help, we say, with a greater singleness of purpose, devote our best efforts to those whom we can serve with profit to themselves and to society.

The service offered by a training school is unique. It provides twenty four hour custodial care and treatment designed to help the individual boy rehabilitate himself through an educative process. It provides home life; academic, vocational, and occupational education. It provides excellent medical care and religious services. It provides skilled, professional counseling. It provides innumerable athletic and recreational opportunities, and stresses social education. It tries to inculcate effective habits of personal hygiene, to offer sound routinization in the development of decent work habits. It tries to teach youngsters to carry back with them into their own communities these learned skills and techniques, to the end that they may stay out of further legal and social tangles, and become, through their own efforts, supported by community good will, self-respecting and respectable citizens.

These are some of the services a training school offers. These are some of the objectives we seek to obtain.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

Industrial School for Boys

Edward Lilly, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending June 30, 1946 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 354.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 10,344.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 313.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 6,014.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 313.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 300.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 87.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 0.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 15.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 4 plus.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 330.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 230.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 30.
 Number released or transferred to other hospital or institutions;
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 2; Boston City Hospital, 1;
 Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 1.
 Fractures:- Radius, 1; fingers, 4; wrist, 1; thumb, 1.
 Special cases:- Double dislocation of the finger, 1; dislocation of
 the ulna, 2; 3rd degree burn of buttocks and legs, 1;
 abscess of cervical gland, 1; hemorrhage from aberrant
 blood vessel, 1; tumor of the mouth, 1; gonorrhea, 1;
 swollen breasts, 2.
 X-rays taken, 55.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 45; of cement fillings, 49, of porcelain
 fillings, 54; of extractions, 423; of novocaine infiltrations, 205; of
 novocaine mandibulas, 194; of prophylaxes, 283; of partial dentures, 14;
 of full dentures, 4; of dental repairs, 1.

Report of Work of Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were
 examined, 263.
 Number of commitments whose vision was particularly tested, 122 .
 Number of inmates who were given glasses, 18.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 92.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 21.
 Number of inmates given treatment throat, 7.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

Industrial School for Boys

TABLE 16. Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Boys in the school June 30, 1945 | 235 | |
| Committed during the year | 312 | |
| Re-committed during the year | 15 | |
| Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer. | 18 | |
| Returned by order of Supervisor of Boys Division | 6 | |
| Returned upon recommendation or request of court | 25 | |
| Returned for relocation in foster home or employment | 1 | |
| Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital | 1 | |
| Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary | 1 | |
| Returned from Boston City Hospital | 1 | |
| Returned from Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. | 1 | |
| Returned from Gardner State Hospital | 2 | |
| Returned from Metropolitan State Hospital. | 1 | |
| Returned from Leave of Absence | 1 | 620 |
| Paroled | 245 | |
| Returned cases re-paroled | 31 | |
| Granted leave of absence. | 1 | |
| Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory. | 17 | |
| Transferred to Lyman School for Boys. | 12 | |
| Transferred to Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary | 3 | |
| Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital | 2 | |
| Taken to Boston City Hospital | 1 | |
| Taken to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. | 1 | |
| Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital | 1 | |
| Taken to Gardner State Hospital | 2 | |
| Taken to Metropolitan State Hospital. | 1 | |
| Taken to Court on Habeas | 2 | |
| Returned to Court | 4 | |
| Discharged as unsuitable subject. | 23 | |
| Absent without leave. | 48 | 394 |
| Remaining in the Industrial School for Boys June 30, 1946. | 226 | |

TABLE 17. - Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Both parents born in the United States | 195 |
| Both parents foreign born | 61 |
| Father foreign born and mother native born | 31 |
| Father native born and mother foreign born | 28 |
| Mother foreign born and father unknown | 3 |
| Father native born and mother unknown | 4 |
| Father foreign born and mother unknown | 2 |
| Mother native born and father unknown | 8 |
| Nativity of parents unknown | <u>13</u> |
| Total. | 345 |

TABLE 18. - Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Born in the United States | 345 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|

TABLE 19. - Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|--|------|
| Larceny | 37 |
| Breaking and entering | 25 |
| Breaking and entering and larceny | 40 |
| Attempted breaking and entering | 2 |
| Attempted larceny | 1 |
| Unlawful appropriation of auto | 38 |
| Violation of auto laws | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 2 |
| Assault | 2 |
| Assault and battery. | 3 |
| Assault to rape | 2 |
| Rape | 4 |
| Indecent assault and battery | 2 |
| Assault with a dangerous weapon. | 1 |
| Lewdness | 2 |
| Abuse of female child. | 3 |
| Arson | 3 |
| Robbery. | 2 |
| Drunkenness. | 1 |
| Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent | 139 |
| Transferred from Lyman School for Boys | 19 |
| Being a runaway | 6 |
| Vagrancy | 1 |
| Injury to property | 2 |
| Violating Training School rules. | 2 |
| Interfering with fire alarm signal system. | 1 |
| Total | *345 |

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints being made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20. - Domestic conditions and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Had parents living, own or step-parents | 253 |
| Had father only | 24 |
| Had mother only | 53 |
| Mother dead and father unknown. | 2 |
| Had foster parents | 1 |
| Parents unknown | 4 |
| Both parents dead | 8 |
| Had step-father | 28 |
| Had step-mother | 12 |
| Had intemperate father. | 117 |
| Parents separated | 59 |
| Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned | 62 |
| Had parents owning residence. | 40 |
| Had attended school within a year | 175 |
| Had attended school within two years. | 49 |
| Had attended school within three years. | 8 |
| Were attending school | 113 |
| Had been in court before. | 324 |
| Had drunk intoxicating liquors. | 39 |
| Had used tobacco | 279 |
| Had been inmates of another institution | 126 |

TABLE 21. - Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| Age | Number |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Under 15 | 3 |
| 15-16 | 158 |
| 16-17 | 157 |
| 17-18 | <u>27</u> |
| Total | 345 |

TABLE 22. - Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Ungraded class | 19 |
| In the 4th grade or below. | 5 |
| In the 5th grade | 7 |
| In the 6th grade | 25 |
| In the 7th grade | 67 |
| In the 8th grade | 78 |
| In High School | <u>144</u> |
| Total | 345 |

TABLE 23. - Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending June 30, 1946.

| Boys Paroled | Length of Stay | |
|--------------|----------------|--------|
| | Years | Months |
| 1 | -- | 4 |
| 2 | -- | 6 |
| 2 | -- | 7 |
| 10 | -- | 8 |
| 90 | -- | 9 |
| 52 | -- | 10 |
| 35 | -- | 11 |
| 23 | 1 | -- |
| 14 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 |

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 245; four of these were paroled in absentia; average length of stay in school, 10 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

Industrial School for Boys

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income:

Personal Services:

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------|
| Reimbursements from Board of Retirement..... | --- | |
| Sales | \$ 402.55 | |
| Meat Subsidy Payments | 145.32 | |
| A.A.A. Program | 728.80 | |
| Land sold to U.S. Government | <u>3200.00</u> | |
| | | \$ 4476.67 |
| Refund Previous Years | | 73.70 |

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Advance | \$16,000.00 | |
| On account of maintenance | 129,822.92 | |
| Maintenance refunds | <u>34.88</u> | |
| | | 145,857.80 |
| | | <u>150,408.17</u> |

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Institution Income | \$ 4,476.67 | |
| Refunds, account maintenance | 34.88 | |
| Refunds, previous years | <u>73.70</u> | |
| | | \$4,585.25 |

Maintenance Appropriations:

| | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Payments on account of maintenance | 129,822.92 | |
| Return of Advance | <u>16,000.00</u> | |
| | | 145,822.92 |
| | | <u>\$150,408.17</u> |

Maintenance

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Appropriation, current year | \$238,400.00 |
| Expenses(as analyzed below)..... | <u>225,741.52</u> |
| Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth | \$ 12,658.48 |

Analysis of Expenses

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Personal Services | \$ 129,037.94 |
| Religious Instruction | 2,000.00 |
| Travel, Office Expenses, etc., | 2,033.59 |
| Food | 21,444.33 |
| Clothing and Materials | 6,212.74 |
| Furnishings and Household Supplies | 5,499.71 |
| Medical and General Care | 4,004.27 |
| Heat and Plant Operations | 23,617.67 |
| Farm | 24,507.44 |
| Garage and Grounds | 2,581.21 |
| Repairs, ordinary | 4,767.37 |
| Repairs and Renewals | <u>35.25</u> |

Total expenses for maintenance \$225,741.52

| | |
|--|--------------|
| During the year the average number of inmates has been.... | 253 |
| Total cost of maintenance | \$225,741.52 |
| Equal to weekly per capita cost of | 17.1588 |
| Receipts from sales | 3602.55 |
| Equal to weekly per capita cost of | 0.2738 |
| All other institution receipts | 947.82 |
| Equal to weekly per capita cost of | 0.072 |
| Net weekly per capita | 16.813 |

Financial Statement verified.
November 12, 1946

Joseph A. Prenney
For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing
Fred A. Moncewicz
Comptroller

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1946

Real Estate

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Land | \$28,345.05 | |
| Buildings..... | <u>656,191.00</u> | |
| Total Real Estate | | 684,535.05 |

Personal Property

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Personal Property..... | | <u>138,793.98</u> |
| Total valuation of property | | \$823,329.03 |

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Industrial School for Boys

Number in the Institution

| | Males | Females | Totals |
|--|-------|---------|--------|
| Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year..... | 235 | --- | 235 |
| Number received during the year..... | 385 | --- | 385 |
| Number passing out of the institution during the year | 394 | --- | 394 |
| Number at end of fiscal year | 226 | --- | 226 |
| Daily average attendance(i.e. number of inmates actually present during year). 253 | | --- | 253 |
| Number of individuals actually represented | 590 | --- | 590 |
| Average number of officers and employees during the year(monthly)..... | 53 | 18 | 71 |

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Salaries | \$ 131,037.94 |
| 2. Subsistence | 21,444.33 |
| 3. Clothing | 6,212.74 |
| 4. Ordinary repairs | 4,767.37 |
| 5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses | <u>62,279.14</u> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Total for institution | \$ 225,741.52 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|

Executive head of institution(superintendent): Robert T. Grey

BOYS DIVISION

John F. McSweeney, Supervisor

The present supervisor was appointed on October 1, 1945 so that this report covers a nine month period.

The termination of hostilities with the resultant release of men from the Armed Services alleviated to a great extent the personnel problem. The filling of all vacant positions allowed adjustments to be made and to distribute case loads more equitably. The reduction in case loads was also made possible, resulting in more efficient and complete social work with the boys under the supervision of the Division. The responsibility for finding foster homes was returned to the several Visitors who had previously done this work instead of assigning one man to search for new foster homes.

Regular monthly staff meetings were resumed at which policies were outlined, explained and discussed, procedures established and problems of various sorts ironed out. Mimeographed memoranda of the essentials covered at each meeting were distributed to the staff. Speakers were obtained from the Department of Correction, the Social Service Index, the Children's Aid Association and other agencies.

A new form for initial home investigations, aimed at meeting more fully the needs of the schools was adopted after discussion by the Visitors and approval by the Superintendents of the two schools.

Photostatic copies of the court record of each boy committed to the schools are now being secured from the Board of Probation.

The Trustees voted one hundred dollars from the Male Wards Trust Fund, to be used at the discretion of the Supervisor, for worthy wards in need of temporary emergency assistance.

The Trustees voted a sum of money for Christmas gifts to certain worthy boys from the Male Wards Trust Fund. A total of one hundred and four dollars was thus distributed.

The Division has continued to encourage boys to save part of their earnings under the savings system instituted by the Trustees.

While temporary redistricting adjustments have been made, it is hoped that in the coming year a full scale redistricting program can be effected as soon as pending staff changes are concluded.

The Supervisor would like to make the following recommendations as goals for the coming year:

1. At least two additional Visitors are needed in the Boys Division in order that case loads may be further reduced, work assignments may be promptly and adequately performed and new foster homes found. The institutions should never be handicapped by a lack of an investigation by the Boys Division, nor should a boy's release be delayed because no foster home is available.

2. More clerical help and office space is necessary for the Boys Division if the work is to be performed effectively. It is inadvisable to require a Visitor to spend hours doing clerical work when it could be done in less time and more efficiently by a clerk at considerably less expense.

3. The appropriation for boys boarded out must be promptly and substantially increased. We can no longer hope to compete with private agencies offering double what the Boys Division pays for board. It must also be borne in mind that our wards are the most difficult to place adequately and effectively.

4. It is recommended that inquiry be made to ascertain if all children in foster homes could be protected by blanket Blue Cross or Blue Shield. Some saving might be made in the amount now being spent for hospital and surgical care and treatment.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, June 30, 1946..... | 857 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, June 30, 1946..... | <u>478</u> |
|---|------------|

| | |
|--|------|
| Total number of boys on parole June 30, 1946 | 1335 |
|--|------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total amount of boys' savings on deposit in Suffolk Savings Bank, June 30, 1946.... | \$8,197.99 |
|--|------------|

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

364M3 44
T 76 n
6/30/46

I. Lyman School for Boys

Table 24.--Changes in number of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| On parole June 30, 1945..... | 881 | |
| Paroled during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 575 | |
| On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1946..... | | 1,456 |
| Returned during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 324 | |
| (Upon recommendation or request of court..... | 156 | |
| By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch..... | 130 | |
| For relocation in foster home or employment..... | 24 | |
| For medical care or treatment..... | 14) | |
| Became of age..... | 43 | |
| Committed to Industrial School for Boys..... | 38 | |
| Committed to other institutions..... | 25 | |
| Recommitted to Lyman School for Boys..... | 15 | |
| Died..... | 3 | |
| Honorably discharged from custody..... | 108 | |
| Administratively discharged from custody..... | 43 | 599 |
| On parole from Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1946..... | | 857 |
| Net Loss..... | | 24 |

Table 25.--Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys on June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|---|--------|----------|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 117 | 13.65 |
| At board, attending school..... | 47 | 5.48 |
| Attending school, not boarded..... | 253 | 29.52 |
| Chauffeurs..... | 8 | .93 |
| Clerks or salesmen..... | 9 | 1.05 |
| Idle..... | 35 | 4.09 |
| In factories or textile mills..... | 82 | 9.57 |
| In institutions..... | 22 | 2.57 |
| Miscellaneous occupations..... | 102 | 11.90 |
| Laborers..... | 19 | 2.22 |
| On farms..... | 22 | 2.57 |
| Out of Commonwealth..... | 26 | 3.03 |
| Recently released..... | 63 | 7.35 |
| Whereabouts or occupations unknown..... | 52 | 6.07 |
| | 857 | 100.00 |

The reports of the above 857 boys show that at the time of the last report 700, or 81.68 per cent, were doing satisfactorily; 79, or 9.22 per cent, were doing unsatisfactorily; 26, or 3.03 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 52, or 6.07 per cent, were unknown.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

1. Lyman School for Boys

Table 24.--Changes in number of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| On parole June 30, 1945..... | 883 | |
| Paroled during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 575 | |
| On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1946..... | | 1,458 |
| Returned during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 324 | |
| (Upon recommendation or request of court.....) | 156 | |
| By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch..... | 130 | |
| For relocation in foster home or employment..... | 24 | |
| For medical care or treatment..... | 14 | |
| Became of age..... | 43 | |
| Committed to Industrial School for Boys..... | 38 | |
| Committed to other institutions..... | 30 | |
| Recommitted to Lyman School for Boys..... | 12 | |
| Died..... | 3 | |
| Honorably discharged from custody..... | 108 | |
| Administratively discharged from custody..... | 43 | 601 |
| On parole from Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1946..... | | 857 |
| Net Loss..... | | 26 |

Table 25.--Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys on June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|---|--------|----------|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 117 | 13.65 |
| At board, attending school..... | 47 | 5.48 |
| Attending school, not boarded..... | 253 | 29.52 |
| Chauffeurs..... | 8 | .93 |
| Clerks or salesmen..... | 9 | 1.05 |
| Idle..... | 35 | 4.09 |
| In factories or textile mills..... | 82 | 9.57 |
| In institutions..... | 22 | 2.57 |
| Miscellaneous occupations..... | 102 | 11.90 |
| Laborers..... | 19 | 2.22 |
| On farms..... | 22 | 2.57 |
| Out of Commonwealth..... | 26 | 3.03 |
| Recently released..... | 63 | 7.35 |
| Whereabouts or occupations unknown..... | 52 | 6.07 |
| | 857 | 100.00 |

The reports of the above 857 boys show that at the time of the last report 700, or 81.68 per cent, were doing satisfactorily; 79, or 9.22 per cent, were doing unsatisfactorily; 26, or 3.03 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 52, or 6.07 per cent, were unknown.

Table 26.-- Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Paroled to their own homes, or with relatives..... | 458 |
| Paroled to others..... | 35 |
| Paroled and boarded out..... | 82 |
| Paroled during the year and becoming subject to visitation..... | 575 |
| Boys boarding on June 30, 1946..... | 47 |

Table 27.-- Boys returned to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

(See Table 24)

Table 28.-- Occupations of boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 7 | 16.28 |
| Chauffeurs..... | 1 | 2.33 |
| In factor ies or textile mills..... | 3 | 6.97 |
| Idle..... | 1 | 2.33 |
| Miscellaneous occupations..... | 5 | 11.63 |
| Laborers..... | 1 | 2.33 |
| On farms..... | 3 | 6.97 |
| Out of Commonwealth..... | 6 | 13.95 |
| Whereabouts unknown..... | 16 | 37.21 |
| | <u>43</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

Table 29.--Conduct of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Doing well..... | 12 | 27.90 |
| Doing fairly well..... | 10 | 23.26 |
| Doing badly..... | 1 | 2.33 |
| Whereabouts and conduct unknown..... | 20 | 46.51 |
| | <u>43</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

Table 30.--Status June 30, 1946, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

| | |
|--|------------|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 117 |
| On parole to parents, or with other relatives..... | 593 |
| On parole to others..... | 22 |
| On parole at board..... | 47 |
| On parole out of Commonwealth..... | 26 |
| Left home or place, whereabouts unknown..... | 52 |
| Total number on parole..... | <u>857</u> |

II. Industrial School for Boys.

Table 31.--Changes in number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| On parole June 30, 1945..... | 533 | |
| Paroled during year ending June 30, 1946..... | <u>276</u> | |
| On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1946..... | | 809 |
| Returned during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 32 | |
| (Upon recommendation or request of court..... | 25 | |
| By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch.... | 6 | |
| For relocation in foster home or employment..... | 1) | |
| Became of age..... | 67 | |
| Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys..... | 6 | |
| Committed to other institutions..... | 28 | |
| Died..... | 2 | |
| Honorably discharged from custody..... | 157 | |
| Administratively discharged from custody..... | 39 | 331 |
| On parole from Industrial School for Boys, June 30, 1946... | <u>478</u> | |
| Net Loss..... | | 55 |

Table 30.--Status June 30, 1946, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

| | |
|--|-----|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 117 |
| On parole to parents, or with other relatives..... | 593 |
| On parole to others..... | 22 |
| On parole at board..... | 47 |
| On parole out of Commonwealth..... | 26 |
| Left home or place, whereabouts unknown..... | 52 |
| Total number on parole..... | 857 |

II. Industrial School for Boys.

Table 31.--Changes in number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| On Parole June 30, 1945..... | 548 | |
| Paroled during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 276 | |
| On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1946..... | | 824 |
| Returned during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 32 | |
| (Upon recommendation or request of court..... | 25 | |
| By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch..... | 6 | |
| For relocation in foster home or employment..... | 1) | |
| Became of age..... | 67 | |
| Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys..... | 6 | |
| Committed to other institutions..... | 28 | |
| Died..... | 2 | |
| Honorably discharged from custody..... | 157 | |
| Administratively discharged from custody..... | 54 | 346 |
| On parole from Industrial School for Boys, June 30, 1946..... | | 478 |
| Net Loss..... | | 70 |

Table 32.-- Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|---|------------|---------------|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 140 | 29.31 |
| Attending School..... | 8 | 1.67 |
| Chauffeurs..... | 5 | 1.04 |
| Clerks or salesmen..... | 6 | 1.26 |
| Idle..... | 23 | 4.81 |
| In factories or textile mills..... | 73 | 15.27 |
| In institutions..... | 24 | 5.02 |
| Miscellaneous occupations..... | 70 | 14.64 |
| Laborers..... | 24 | 5.02 |
| On farms..... | 7 | 1.46 |
| Out of Commonwealth..... | 21 | 4.39 |
| Recently released..... | 38 | 7.95 |
| Whereabouts or occupations unknown..... | 39 | 8.16 |
| | <u>478</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

The reports on the above 478 boys show that at the time of the last report 370, or 77.41 per cent, were doing satisfactorily; 48, or 10.04 per cent, were doing unsatisfactorily; 21, or 4.39 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 39, or 8.16 per cent, were unknown.

Table 33.--Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| In United States Army, Navy or Marines..... | 12 | 17.91 |
| In factories or textile mills..... | 8 | 11.94 |
| Idle..... | 5 | 7.46 |
| In institutions..... | 2 | 2.99 |
| In miscellaneous occupations..... | 10 | 14.93 |
| Laborers..... | 6 | 8.96 |
| Out of Commonwealth..... | 3 | 4.47 |
| Whereabouts unknown..... | 21 | 31.34 |
| | <u>67</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

Table 34.--Conduct of all boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | Number | Per Cent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Doing well..... | 27 | 40.30 |
| Doing fairly well..... | 12 | 17.91 |
| Doing badly..... | 7 | 10.45 |
| Whereabouts and conduct unknown..... | 21 | 31.34 |
| | <u>67</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

During the year 1 boy who became of age in 1946 was granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

Table 35.--Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending June 30, 1946.

Salaries:

Supervisor, Visitors and Clerks..... 55,208.96

Travel of Visitors and Boys:

Travel of visitors.....\$ 510.10
 Use of visitors' own autos 8,907.57
 Use of state owned car..... 378.70
 Travel of boys 238.70
 Return of Runaways 26.15

10,059.22

Office Expenses:

Bond premium\$ 57.50
 Books and maps..... 22.00
 Postage 562.40
 Stationery and office supplies..... 256.69
 Telephone and telegraph 1,816.77
 Rent 1,418.30
 Repairs to office machines 73.17
 Electric work..... 37.50
 Sundries 98.17

4,342.50

Boys Boarded Out:

Board and hospital.....\$17,659.89
 Clothing 4,769.56
 Medical attention and medicine..... 689.14
 Return of runaways..... 20.00
 Sundries 50.73

23,189.32

Total expenditure in connection with
 the parole of boys from Lyman and
 Industrial School for Boys.....\$92,795.00

Instruction in Public School for boys(and girls)
 boarded out in foster homes.....\$ 5,461.74

Financial Statement verified.
 November 12, 1946

Joseph A. Prenney
 For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing
 Fred A. Moncewicz
 Comptroller

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER

Elizabeth Bode, Superintendent

On January 5, 1946, Miss V. Marion Rollins retired from the Superintendency of the Industrial School for Girls. Miss Rollins joined the staff in 1905. In 1920 she was appointed Assistant Superintendent, and upon the retirement of Miss Catharine M. Campbell in 1941, Miss Rollins was appointed Superintendent. Her forty years of service to the school are evidence of her devotion and interest.

Miss Elizabeth Bode began her duties as Superintendent on February 1, 1946. The school was secure, orderly and clean. The staff, particularly the cottage personnel, were faithful and devoted, but many were approaching the optional or compulsory retirement age, and were handicapped in their work with active children by ill health or advancing years. Yet, particularly during the war years, the school could hardly have been maintained without their loyal services.

The regular staff complement was 91 which represented a low operating minimum with no surplus. There was an average of 20 vacancies from this minimum complement, necessitating double duty, sacrifice of vacations and time off, sacrifices which could not be maintained indefinitely.

The physical plant and equipment was neglected and obsolete. Much of this was attributable to war conditions. The conditions seemed partly due, also, to insufficient maintenance staff.

In February the Superintendent submitted a special report to the Trustees describing conditions in the institution and urging emergency action. At the request of the Trustees and the Superintendent, representatives of the Commission on Administration and Finance, and members of the Ways and Means Committee, made personal visits to the institution to see conditions. The Trustees and Superintendent urged an increase in salaries, particularly for cottage personnel and school teachers so that vacancies in staff could be filled. The establishment of the position of Maintenance Foreman was urged as essential before a program of repair and replacement could be undertaken. The replacement of obsolete kitchen and laundry equipment was recommended.

While plans were underway for increase in staff, and improvement of the physical plant, the new Superintendent was, from the beginning, concerned with modifications and changes affecting the life and training of girls in the school. Some methods of training were discarded while others were modified in an effort to provide situations which individual girls could be trained to meet. The result has been somewhat more freedom for the girls with an increasingly more difficult task of education to meet the demands of this new freedom and responsibility.

Monthly visits from families, denied during the winter because of the possible carrying of illness into the school from the community, were restored with the approval of the school physician.

Every effort was made to study and reduce the cause of disturbances on the part of children rather than the treatment and correction of symptoms. The practice of assigning girls returned to the school

from parole supervision, to one cottage has been discontinued. No cottage for disciplinary cases is being operated and cases of discipline or deprivation of privileges must be reviewed and approved by the Superintendent.

The period of transition from long established policy and administration, to a new regime, is not an easy one for staff or children. The Superintendent has tried to avoid basic disturbances and still direct those changes consistent with progress. The patience of staff members and the willingness of the majority to give new procedures a fair trial has been most commendable.

The principal food products produced during the period were beef, pork and poultry 20,834 lbs.; vegetables, 117,725 lbs.; eggs, 10,172 doz.; and potatoes, 100,863 bu.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Edward F. W. Bartol, M. D.

Paul Goodwin, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the twelve months period ending June 30, 1946, is respectfully submitted:

Number of visits by school physician, 371
 Number of visits by other physicians, 22
 Number of visits to specialists, 7
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 14,345
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 503
 Average number of patients in infirmary, 16
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 141
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 67
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 406
 Number of smears taken, 499
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,777
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 3
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 5
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 5
 Number of X-rays taken, 52
 Number of injections of Tetanus Antitoxin, 19
 Number of Sulfathiazole treatments, 4,700
 Number of girls vaccinated, 0
 Number of girls examined when leaving school, 135
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 7
 Number of girls with Diphtheria Toxoid, 455

Report of work by Dr. Francis A. O'Toole, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 24
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 131
 Number of other eye examinations, 39
 Number of other ear examinations, 32
 Number of other nose examinations, 22
 Number of other throat examinations, 20
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 34
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 161
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 34
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 115
 Number of returned girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 69
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 0
 Total number of girls seen, 555

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Isidore W. Smith

Number of visits made, 50
Amalgam fillings, 814
Enamel fillings, 256
Cement fillings, 92
Extractions, 290
Novocaine administrations, 359
Cleanings, 16
Pulp removed, 3
Root fillings, 0
Treatments, 39
Girls whose teeth were charted, 104
Full plate, 1 Upper Plate
Impactions, 1
Partial plates, 5
Impressions, 6
Cotton Porcelain, 0
Number of girls seen, 810
Visits to other dentists, 0

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS Industrial School for Girls

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Division)

Table 36.--Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| In the school June 30, 1945..... | 298 | |
| Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, June 30, 1945..... | <u>543</u> | |
| Total number in custody, June 30, 1945..... | 841 | |
| Committed during year ending June 30, 1946..... | <u>141</u> | 982 |
| Attained majority during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 85 | |
| Honorably discharged during the year..... | 44 | |
| Administrative discharges given..... | 7 | |
| In other institutions by transfer or commitment..... | 24 | |
| Discharged from department by Vote of Trustees..... | 2 | |
| Died..... | <u>1</u> | 163 |
| Total number in custody, June 30, 1946..... | | <u>819</u> |

Table 37.--Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| In the Industrial School June 30, 1945..... | 298 | |
| Since committed..... | <u>141</u> | 439 |
| Recalled to the school: | | |
| From leave of absence..... | 11 | |
| From absence without leave..... | 24 | |
| From hospitals..... | <u>10</u> | 45 |
| Returned from parole: | | |
| For further care and training..... | 44 | |
| To await transfer and commitment to other institutions..... | <u>3</u> | 47 |
| | | <u>92</u> |
| | | 531 |
| Released from school: | | |
| On parole to parents or relatives..... | 138 | |
| On parole to parents to attend school..... | 23 | |
| On parole to other families for wages..... | 52 | |
| On parole to other families to attend school..... | 14 | |
| For leave of absence..... | 10 | |
| To work in factory - boarding self..... | 2 | |
| From visit to school..... | 2 | |
| Absent without leave..... | 26 | |
| Transferred to hospital..... | 19 | |
| Committed to school for feeble-minded..... | <u>13</u> | 299 |
| Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1946 | | <u>232</u> |

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
Industrial School for Girls

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Division)

TABLE 36.--Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| In the school June 30, 1945..... | 298 | |
| Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, June 30, 1945..... | 543 | |
| Total number in custody, June 30, 1945..... | 841 | |
| Committed during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 141 | 982 |
| Attained majority during year ending June 30, 1946..... | 84 | |
| Honorably discharged during the year..... | 44 | |
| Administrative discharges given..... | 7 | |
| In other institutions by transfer or commitment..... | 24 | |
| Discharged from department by Vote of Trustees..... | 2 | |
| Died..... | 1 | |
| Error..... | 1 | 163 |
| Total number in custody, June 30, 1946..... | 819 | |

TABLE 37.--Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| In the Industrial School June 30, 1945..... | 298 | |
| Since committed..... | 141 | 439 |
| Recalled to the school: | | |
| From leave of absence..... | 11 | |
| From absence without leave..... | 24 | |
| From hospitals..... | 10 | 45 |
| Returned from parole: | | |
| For further care and training..... | 44 | |
| To await transfer and commitment to other institutions..... | 3 | 47 |
| Released from school: | | 92 |
| On parole to parents or relatives..... | 138 | 531 |
| On parole to parents to attend school..... | 23 | |
| On parole to other families for wages..... | 52 | |
| On parole to other families to attend school..... | 14 | |
| For leave of absence..... | 10 | |
| To work in factory - boarding self..... | 2 | |
| From visit to school..... | 2 | |
| Absent without leave..... | 26 | |
| Transferred to hospital..... | 19 | |
| Committed to school for feeble-minded..... | 13 | 299 |
| Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1946.... | | 232 |

TABLE 38.--Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending June 30, 1946.

| Girls Paroled | Length of Stay | | Girls Paroled | Length of Stay | | Girls Paroled | Length of Stay | |
|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| | Years | Months | | Years | Months | | Years | Months |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 8 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 11 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 15 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| 7 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 |

al number paroled for first time during year, 178; average length of stay year 6 months 6 days; median length of stay 1 year 6 months. The length of y for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental conditions.

TABLE 39.--Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|--|----|
| Absent without leave..... | 1 |
| Breaking, entering and larceny in daytime..... | 1 |
| Delinquent and immoral..... | 2 |
| Delinquent - operating motor vehicle without license..... | 1 |
| Drunk..... | 2 |
| Fornication..... | 1 |
| Fornication - runaway..... | 1 |
| Idle and disorderly..... | 3 |
| Idle - runaway..... | 1 |
| Larceny..... | 3 |
| Larceny and stubborn..... | 4 |
| Lowdness..... | 11 |
| Lowd and lascivious..... | 2 |
| Lowd and lascivious cohabitation..... | 3 |
| Lowd, wanton and lascivious..... | 1 |
| Lowd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior..... | 4 |
| Runaway..... | 34 |
| Runaway, idle and disorderly..... | 1 |
| Runaway - stubborn..... | 20 |
| Runaway - stubborn and disobedient..... | 2 |
| Stubborn..... | 31 |
| Stubborn and disobedient..... | 5 |
| Stubborn and immoral..... | 2 |
| Stubborn - lowd and lascivious..... | 1 |
| Stubborn and truant..... | 2 |
| Stubborn, truant and larceny..... | 1 |
| Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship..... | 1 |

Total number committed.....*141

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaint having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.--Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| Between 9 and 10 years..... | 2 | Between 14 and 15 years..... | 32 |
| Between 10 and 11 years..... | 3 | Between 15 and 16 years..... | 46 |
| Between 12 and 13 years..... | 4 | Between 16 and 17 years..... | 40 |
| Between 13 and 14 years..... | 10 | Between 17 and 18 years..... | 4 |

Total number committed..... 141

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 2 months 15 days.

Median age at time of commitment, 15 years 8 months 20 days.

TABLE 41.--Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Born in Massachusetts..... | 125 |
| Born in United States, but outside of Massachusetts..... | 14 |
| Born outside United States - Hawaii..... | 1 |
| Born outside United States - Nova Scotia..... | 1 |
| Total number committed..... | 141 |

TABLE 42.--Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Both parents born in Massachusetts..... | 56 |
| One parent born out of state, but in United States..... | 18 |
| One parent foreign born..... | 34 |
| Both parents born out of state, but in United States..... | 15 |
| Both parents foreign born..... | 18 |
| Total number committed..... | 141 |

TABLE 43.--Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | | |
|----------------|----|-----------------------------|-----|
| School..... | 93 | Laundry..... | 2 |
| Idle..... | 23 | Salesgirl..... | 2 |
| Factory..... | 12 | Entertainer..... | 1 |
| Housework..... | 4 | Filing Clerk..... | 1 |
| Waitress..... | 3 | Total number committed..... | 141 |

TABLE 44.--Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1946.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| In high school(1st year)..... | 11 | In Grade VII..... | 19 |
| In high school(2nd year)..... | 2 | In Grade V..... | 9 |
| In high school(3rd year)..... | 4 | In Grade IV..... | 2 |
| Vocational school..... | 6 | In Grade III..... | 3 |
| In Grade XI..... | 2 | In Special Classes..... | 19 |
| In Grade X..... | 4 | | |
| In Grade IX..... | 19 | | |
| In Grade VIII..... | 6 | | |
| Total number committed..... | 141 | | |

| | |
|--|----|
| In school when committed..... | 80 |
| Out of school less than one year..... | 41 |
| Out of school between 1 and 2 years..... | 12 |
| Out of school between 2 and 3 years..... | 6 |
| Out of school between 3 and 4 years..... | 1 |
| Out of school over 4 years..... | 1 |

Total number committed..... 141

REPORT OF TREASURER

Industrial School for Girls

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

Cash Account

Receipts

| | | |
|---|-----|---------------|
| Income: | | |
| Personal Services: | | |
| Reimbursement from Board of Retirement..... | --- | |
| Sales | \$ | 65.90 |
| Miscellaneous | | <u>361.82</u> |
| | | \$427.72 |

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| Advance | \$ | 14,000.00 |
| On account of maintenance | | 106,951.24 |
| Maintenance refunds | | <u>104.74</u> |
| | | 121,055.98 |
| | | <u>121,483.70</u> |

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---------------|
| Institution Income | \$ | 427.72 |
| Refunds, account maintenance | | <u>104.74</u> |
| | | 532.46 |

Maintenance Appropriations:

| | | |
|--|----|---------------------|
| Payments on account of maintenance | \$ | 106,951.24 |
| Return of Advance | | <u>14,000.00</u> |
| | | 120,951.24 |
| | | <u>\$121,483.70</u> |

Maintenance

| | | |
|--|----|-------------------|
| Appropriation, current | \$ | 217,400.00 |
| Expenses (as analyzed below) | | <u>208,277.36</u> |
| Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth..... | | 9,122.64 |

Analysis of Expenses

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Personal Services | \$105,548.05 |
| Religious Instruction | 1,750.00 |
| Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses | 1,756.02 |
| Food | 31,599.91 |
| Clothing and Materials | 9,461.50 |
| Heat and Other Plant Operations | 8,496.00 |
| Medical and General Care | 4,183.28 |
| Furnishings and Household Supplies | 22,649.61 |
| Farm | 12,140.06 |
| Garage and Grounds | 2,960.63 |
| Repairs, Ordinary | 4,540.30 |
| Renewals | 3,192.00 |
| Total Expenses for Maintenance | <u>\$208,277.36</u> |

During the year the average number of inmates has been 269.27
 Total cost for maintenance, \$208,277.36
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$14.8731
 Receipts from Sales, \$65.90
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of, \$0.0047
 All other institution receipts, \$361.82
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.0258
 Net weekly per capita cost of \$14.8426

Financial Statement verified.
 November 12, 1946

Joseph A. Prenney
 For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing
 Fred A. Moncewicz
 Comptroller

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1946

Real Estate

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Land | \$ 20,775.00 | |
| Buildings | <u>480,243.27</u> | |
| Total real estate | | \$501,018.27 |

Personal Property

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Personal Property | 119,136.93 |
| Total valuation of property | 620,155.20 |

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Industrial School for Girls

Number in Institution

| | Males | Females | Totals |
|--|-------|---------|--------|
| Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year | ----- | 298 | 298 |
| Number received during period (committed, returned from parole) | ----- | 196 | 196 |
| Number passing out of the institution during the period | ----- | 262 | 262 |
| Deceased during the period | ----- | 0 | 0 |
| Number at end of period in the institution | ----- | 232 | 232 |
| Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during period | ----- | 269.27 | 269.27 |
| Average number of officers and employees during the year | 17.6 | 57.53 | 75.13 |

Number in Care of Parole Branch

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number in care of parole branch for part or all of period | 543 |
| Number coming of age within the period, or for other reason passing out of custody | 163 |
| Employees of parole branch | 18 |

Expenditures for the Institution

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Current expenses: | |
| 1. Salaries | \$ 105,548.05 |
| 2. Subsistence | 31,599.91 |
| 3. Clothing | 9,461.50 |
| 4. Ordinary repairs | 4,540.30 |
| 5. Office, domestic, outdoor, religious instruction and medical expenses | 53,935.60 |
| 6. Repairs and renewals | <u>3,192.00</u> |
| Total for Institution | \$208,277.36 |

Executive head of institution (Superintendent)

Elizabeth Bode

GIRLS DIVISION

Edith Hebblethwaite, Supervisor

The present supervisor was appointed May 1, 1946 so that the following report covers a two month period. Therefore, any long range recommendations must be deferred until adequate time to study existing conditions may be available.

One of the principal duties of the Girls Division is the readjusting of adolescent girls who have been returned to the community after a period of training at the Industrial School for Girls. The case histories of the 141 girls committed during the year indicate some of the difficulties involved. The actual causes of commitment as indicated in the commitment complaints do not show the factors in the lives of the girls which lead to the overt acts causing commitment. Seventy six of the girls came from broken homes. Of these, two girls had lost their homes because of the death of both parents, 24 girls came from homes where one parent was dead, 22 from homes where parents were separated, 22 from homes where a step parent took the place of the natural parent and 6 children were in foster homes, having no home of their own at the time of commitment. Further study of the family history indicates that 89 girls had parents with court records. It is evident that the failure of the home is a factor in the failure of the girls. A history of truancy was found in 81 cases indicating some maladjustment to the school program.

Five hundred and seventy nine girls were in the care of the Girls Division at the close of the fiscal year. An examination of the ages, intelligence quotients, whereabouts, occupations and

school attendance show the possibilities inherent in case work for delinquent girls. The median age of the girls under supervision falls between 19 and 20 years indicating that the large majority of girls come to the care of the Division for the last few years of their minority. The ages of the girls follow:

| Number of Girls | Ages |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | 12-13 |
| 3 | 13-14 |
| 6 | 14-15 |
| 16 | 15-16 |
| 62 | 16-17 |
| 83 | 17-18 |
| 136 | 18-19 |
| 151 | 19-20 |
| 121 | 20-21 |

Of the five hundred and seventy six children who have been tested seventy four (12.8%) may be classified as feebleminded. Two hundred and sixteen fall in the dull normal group and two hundred and eighty six are of normal mentality.

Forty one girls are attending school. Four are in special classes one is in the 5th grade, two are in the 6th, six are in the 7th, seven are in the 8th, seven are freshmen, three are sophomores, three are juniors and four are seniors in high school. It is significant that only twenty one of one hundred and sixty one of high school age were willing to accept a high school education.

Three hundred and eighty six girls are living in their own homes while one hundred and ninety three are in foster homes. A study of the occupations show that 23.5% of the girls who are in the community are married and in their own homes. Approximately 20% work in factories. Of the girls who are not in their own homes 38% are placed as domestics, not because they choose domestic

service as an occupation, but because of the inability to find foster homes for adolescent girls in the community in which they may live and seek normal employment. Domestic service is the girls occupation until she can really adjust herself in the community.

GIRLS' SAVINGS-Cash received from savings, to the credit of two hundred and forty four girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 amounted to \$15,178.85. There were one thousand and twenty eight bank deposits; and cash withdrawn by two hundred and five girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, insurance, etc. amounted to \$11,918.99.

TABLE 45.--Status June 30, 1946, by occupation, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| To own home | | |
| Married..... | 146 | |
| Factory..... | 114 | |
| Unemployed..... | 32 | |
| School..... | 23 | |
| Store Clerks..... | 21 | |
| Waitresses..... | 17 | |
| Office Work..... | 7 | |
| Domestics..... | 6 | |
| Hospital Attendants..... | 5 | |
| Ill..... | 3 | |
| Telephone Operators..... | 2 | |
| Laundry..... | 2 | |
| Car Cleaners..... | 2 | |
| Bank Clerk..... | 2 | |
| Usherette..... | 1 | |
| Housekeeper in own family..... | 1 | |
| Cashier..... | 1 | |
| Messenger..... | <u>1</u> | 386 |
| To foster home | | |
| Domestics..... | 75 | |
| House of Good Shepherd..... | 17 | |
| School..... | 14 | |
| Ill..... | 14 | |
| Waitresses..... | 5 | |
| Factory..... | 3 | |
| Hospital Attendant..... | 2 | |
| Office Work..... | <u>2</u> | 132 |
| Whereabouts unknown from parole..... | | 61 |
| Whereabouts unknown from institution..... | | <u>8</u> |
| | | 587 |
| To Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1946..... | | <u>232</u> |
| | | 819 |

Table 46 - Cash account of girls on parole, year ending June 30, 1946

Balance on deposit, July 1, 1945 \$12463.61

Cash received from savings to credit
of 244 girls and other sources \$15178.85

Interest on deposits 221.08

By 1028 deposits with the division \$15399.93

\$27863.54

Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund .. 72.04

Cash withdrawn by 205 girls..... 11918.99

11991.03

Balance on deposit June 30, 1946..... 15872.51

Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions,
etc.

Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board,
traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

Table 47.--Expenditures of Girls Division, year ending June 30, 1946.

Salaries:

Supervisor, Social Workers and Clerks.....\$38,582.64

Social Workers:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Travel | \$1,644.78 | |
| Use of Social Worker's own auto | <u>3,229.29</u> | 4,874.07 |

Office Expenses:

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|
| Advertising | \$ 47.95 | |
| Bond Premium | 45.00 | |
| Postage | 441.70 | |
| Stationery and office supplies | 411.39 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 1,166.69 | |
| Rent | 1,892.80 | |
| Office furniture | 265.21 | |
| Repairs to office machines | 31.35 | |
| Sundries | <u>64.36</u> | 4,366.45 |
| Total expended for administration and visiting | | <u>\$47,823.16</u> |

Assistance to girls:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Board and hospital | \$1,239.91 |
| Clothing | 1,778.54 |
| Medicine and medical attention(including dental work)..... | 391.52 |
| Travel | 501.36 |
| Sundries | <u>4.49</u> |

Total expended for girls \$3,915.82

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of
girls from the Industrial School for Girls\$51,738.98

Financial Statement verified.

November 12, 1946

Joseph A. Prenney
For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing
Fred A. Moncewicz
Comptroller

TRUST FUNDS

Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditures of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

MALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former male wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

| | Cash | Securities | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 231.63 | 11,672.10 | 11,903.73 |
| Deposits received | | | 4.19 |
| | | | <u>11,907.92</u> |
| Warrants Paid | | | 138.98 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | \$ 96.84 | 11,672.10 | 11,768.94 |
| Income | | | |
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | 1,180.38 | | 1,180.38 |
| Interest received | 175.08 | | 175.08 |
| Re-deposit received | 46.00 | | 46.00 |
| | <u>\$1,401.46</u> | | <u>1,401.46</u> |
| Warrants paid | 265.00 | | 265.00 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | <u>\$1,136.46</u> | | <u>1,136.46</u> |

FEMALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former female wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

| | Cash | Securities | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 188.19 | 12,479.55 | 12,667.74 |
| Deposits received | | | 72.04 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | <u>189.20</u> | 12,550.58 | 12,739.78 |
| Income | | | |
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | 931.11 | | 931.11 |
| Interest received | 245.20 | | 245.20 |
| Re-deposit received | 132.00 | | 132.00 |
| | <u>1,308.31</u> | | <u>1,308.31</u> |
| Warrants paid | 180.00 | | 180.00 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | <u>\$ 1,128.31</u> | | <u>1,128.31</u> |

LYMAN FUND

(Lyman School for Boys)

Established in 1852 by a bequest of the Honorable Theodore Lyman amounting to \$50,000. From the necessities then existing the Legislature authorized the expenditure in part of this fund for enlarging the school to accommodate additional inmates. The principal and accrued interest are accumulations from unexpended balances.

The income and principal are expendable by vote of the Trustees for the benefit of meritorious wards of the school for, what, in the discretion of the Trustees, under ordinary and emergency circumstances, seems to them to promote the best welfare of the wards of the institution.

| | Cash | Securities | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 6,834.94 | \$43,226.00 | \$50,060.94 |
| Interest received | | | 1,413.93 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | \$ 8,248.87 | 43,226.00 | 51,474.87 |

LYMAN TRUST FUND

(Lyman School for Boys)

Established in 1848 by the Honorable Theodore Lyman. The amount of the initial gift was \$10,000 which was increased to \$20,000 by a Resolve of the Legislature, April 25, 1848. A brief statement of the purposes of the Trust is that "These sums united shall constitute a fund, the income of which shall be expended at the discretion of the Trustees."

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$20,000.00 | \$20,000.00 |
| (No transactions in 1945/1946) | | |

| | Income | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 13,931.91 | 13,931.91 |
| Interest received | 1,400.00 | 1,400.00 |
| | \$ 15,331.91 | 15,331.91 |
| Warrants paid | 2,309.50 | 2,309.50 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | \$ 13,022.41 | 13,022.41 |

LAMB FUND

(Lyman School for Boys)

Established in 1856 by bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No conditions were attached to this bequest but the Trustees in their 10th Annual Report (1857) stated; "The income of the Mary Lamb Fund is, by a vote of the Board to be applied to the future increase of the library."

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| (No transactions in 1945/1946) | | |

| | Income | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 206.17 | 100.00 |
| Interest received | 48.75 | 48.75 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | \$ 254.92 | 100.00 |

LAMB FUND

(Industrial School for Girls)

Established in 1856 by a bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No restrictions were attached to this bequest but the Commission appointed for the establishment of a State Reform School for Girls in 1856 suggested that the income of this fund be used for the increase of the library of the institution.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| (No transactions in 1945/1946) | | |

Income

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 159.49 | 159.49 |
| Interest received | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| | <u>\$ 199.49</u> | <u>199.49</u> |
| Warrants paid | 51.11 | 51.11 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | <u>\$ 148.38</u> | <u>148.38</u> |

FAY FUND

(Industrial School for Girls)

Established in 1877 by bequest of the Honorable Francis B. Fay. This money was "to be put at interest and the interest annually divided between the best girl in each house in said institution for that year---if at any time doubts shall arise as to which is the best girl--the Trustees may sub-divide the money at their discretion."

| | Cash | Securities | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| (No transactions in 1945/1946) | | | |
| | Income | | |
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 290.00 | | 290.00 |
| Interest received | \$ 40.00 | | 40.00 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | <u>\$ 330.00</u> | | <u>330.00</u> |

ROGERS BOOK FUND

(Industrial School for Girls)

Established in 1857 by bequest of Mr. Henry B. Rogers. The conditions upon which the gift was made is stated in the following extract from the Acts of 1857, Chapter 215: "That the same shall always be safely invested, and the interest and profits thereof from time to time, be applied to the purchase of books --for the use of the State Industrial School at Lancaster."

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| (No transactions in 1945/1946) | | | |
| | Income | | |
| Balance, July 1, 1945 | \$ 87.14 | | 87.14 |
| Interest received | \$ 25.00 | | 25.00 |
| Balance, June 30, 1946 | <u>\$ 112.14</u> | | <u>112.14</u> |